

(From the Examiner and London Review.)
Sketches of John Wilkes and William Cobbett. By
 Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A. &c. With
 traits. Blackwood and Sons.

The biography of William Cobbett is fuller and more complete than that of John Wilkes, and is, we feel bound to add, far more satisfactory; indeed, we do not know any other book which gives a better conception of the life and character of the great political controversialist. Mr. Watson dwells upon some interesting details of his boyhood and early life. Born at Farnham, in Surrey, he was the third son of a small farmer, and earned his living when a boy

(Correspondent of New York Herald.)

His Captain General has been in Havana, April 26, 1870. The report was made to the Central Government, and is equally unsatisfactory and deficient in detail with the others. It is under date of the 20th, and starts off by informing us that the news from the columns of operations is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It brings thirty prisoners, and 500 head of cattle. The regiments Catalan and Marina have fortified two estates in Buena Vista, the boundary of Mamana. The latter has been extended towards the mountains of Maranguan, Perotejo, and Najasa. The Maranguan has been taken in all directions not a single organized band of insurgents has been encountered. Small parties who have dispersed themselves, the soldiers have been hunting and captured from a distance, without causing any loss, while they have been killed, whose arms and horses have been taken. The troops attack no impediments, and the rebels have been driven away from the mountains, and which, more than anything else, enable them to exercise their ingenuity in cutting off the retreat of the rebels. Nevertheless, the deaths caused by the rebels in the last thirty days exceed 200. Among the prisoners, the last thirty days exceed 200. In the mountains, composed mostly of women and negroes, is the sub-prefect, Jose Fernandez Yarela, formerly a public writer of Puerto Principe, one of the most distinguished persons in the country, an enemy in the field, and have been most bitter in their suit of those intending to present themselves. His Excellency, on the occasion of the celebration of the 20th of April, the day of the Lord, pardoned Yarela's suit, as he had been prisoner.

grounds—first, because certain members of the Club considered it a good opportunity to administer a snub to Sir Joseph Hawley; and, secondly, because certain other members persisted in cherishing their pet

delusion that the Club can take no cognizance of questions connected with betting, with which

The debate, we were told, was short. Admiral Rous, as honest as he is consistent, led the opposition to the motion for a Committee, and Lord Royston supported it. His in what is termed a "somewhat excited attitude," was, however, not such as to excite any of the kind. Lord Royston's opinions are likely to have much value in elucidating the difficulties that surround the subject at the present day. He is new to the Turf and to the Club, he has had no experience as a breeder or as a rearer of young stock, and he might reasonably have hesitated to obtrude his crude opinions in the presence of those whose practical knowledge of the matter in dispute entitled them to a hearing. Those

Of the urgent necessity for such a measure there is not the slightest doubt, and a resolution on the part of the leaders of the Turf to remodel and rehabilitate the somewhat dilapidated fabric of the club would be

one of the happiest auguries for the future prosperity of racing.

settling of the old landmarks of society and the old landmarks which are far deeper than any political landmarks. This is a great and reasonable tone to adopt towards the measure. It invests it with the revolutionary character which properly belongs to it. It treats it as part of a large system of proposed legislation, the social effect of which would be radical and far-reaching as far as the highest degree possible. But this is not the case. Mr. Bruce's speech in the movement to do as all the others have done, to take the subject out of debate. He then had time to give to the subject the full consideration in all its bearings which it deserved. But the question was too large to be settled off-handily.

low price in England was part of the game played by the English manufacturers to break down the American manufacturers of Bessemer rails. There were,

said, only a few large railroad men opposed to giving the protection asked for to our Bessemer rail man.

interested. Mr. Archer (Democrat), of Maryland, said that Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was also opposed to the building of the Bessemer steel rails. General Schenck admitted that to be the fact, but said that such men as Vanderbilt and Garrett, who had built up monopolies of their own, were against all other monopolies. That was just the way that English capitalists would break down and destroy the American capitalists. Mr. Farnsworth (Republican), of Illinois, understood that the American manufacturers of Bessemer steel rails were getting along very well under the present tariff.

on

(From the *Lancet*, *Harvard Medical Journal*)

like meteors round the vast cupola, and setting, as by magic, each in its proper place. It was but a breath, and the illumination was complete; one which I do not hesitate to say was the finest ever effected.

witnessed. The first burst was truly astounding. I lingered long upon the spot where the upsurging

MAN'S FULL EXTREME.—A modern philosopher has appropriated man's full extreme as follows:—7 years in childhood's sport and play; 7 years in school from day to day, 14; 7 years at a trade, or college; 7 years to find a place and wife, 28; 7 years to please a foolish wife, 35; 7 years to business, 42; 7 years to please a foolish business, 49; 7 years for your health, 56; 7 years for your wife, 63; 7 years for your children, 70; 7 years for your friends, 77; 7 years for your enemies, 84; 7 years for your country, 91; 7 years for your religion, 98; 7 years for your God, 105.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

SEVERAL properties in town and country were offered for sale to-day, of which only two were sold—namely, 2½ acres in the town of Yass to Dr. O'Connor for £67 and £20 respectively.

BRISBANE.

A large public meeting was held to-day, and a committee formed to collect funds to secure the return of opposition members for the distant constituencies. Messrs. Lilley, Pring, Macalister, and other Opposition members were present.

ROCKHAMPTON.

The chairman of the Separation Committee has received a telegram from the Premier, in which he proposes to divide the colony of Queensland into three parts—At Dawes Range and Cape Palmerston—the accounts for each to be kept separate, deducting a fair share for general government, and the balance of revenue to be expended where it is raised. The proposition is ridiculed here, and nothing less than separation in toto will satisfy the northern people.

MELBOURNE.

The City Council decided almost unanimously that Mr. Smith's charge against the Town Clerk, that he suppressed a Corporation letter, has not been sustained.

The Navigation Board offer £10 reward for information against masters of vessels not carrying lights at sea.

At the Sessions, Frederick William Muska was charged with shooting at, with intent to kill, one James Davis, whom he believed had seduced his daughter. The jury found Muska guilty, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A man named Gaud has also been convicted of stealing, having induced the prosecutor's wife to elope and take her husband's property; sentence has been deferred.

High-street, Echuca, is flooded.

The steamer Goolwa, from Adelaide, bound to Sydney, put into Port Albert, disabled.

Flour is firm.

Weather heavy.

SAILED.—Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

SAILED.—Egretta, brig, for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

Mr. Brown, formerly connected with the *Daily News*, was drowned in the river Tamar.

Flour has advanced.

SAILED.—City of Hobart (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Mrs. Farrell, widow of the late Dean Farrell, died this morning.

There is great excitement in Adelaide and in the neighbourhood of the discovery of rich fields of gold in the Blumberg district, near the General and Hannaford Reefs.

The Bishop of Adelaide has ordered the introduction into the churches here of the new lecturers, approved by the Royal Commission at home.

The corn market is very firm at last quotations.

SAILED.—Aldinga (s.), for Melbourne.

THE FREE-TRADE POLICY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Australian of Saturday last observes:—Our brethren in New South Wales are wiser in their generation than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

Our legislators are wiser than we are, and are rejoiced that their representatives at the Intercolonial Conference took their stand so resolutely on the principles of free trade.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF OUR FLORA.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get a full insight into the curious vegetation of the interior. The excellence of *Chenopodium auriculatum* (the "Fat Hen") of the interior, and the *Chenopodium* bushes, when used as spinach, is beyond praise; and such vegetables cannot be too highly estimated in those arid regions of the interior which afford so little nutriment to the traveller. This remark, indeed, is equally applicable to several plants of the *Amorcanaceae*, which order has next to be considered. Of that order there are 96 species, about one-half of which belong to the genus *Triplaris*, which, indeed, according to the views of Dr. F. von Mueller, is itself to be regarded as a mere section of *Triplaris*. *Triplaris* may be regarded as the largest genus in this order in New South Wales, 10 species of it being found for the most part in the barren inland parts of the colony. *Triplaris* and *Gomphrena* have not yet been observed in this part of Eastern Australia, although one or more species of these genera may perhaps yet be traced from Queensland to Central Australia to the North-western corner of New South Wales, which part of the colony, botanically considered, is very imperfectly explored. *Triplaris* is now referred by Dr. F. von Mueller to *Polypogon*, and may yet be found in New South Wales. Of the order of *Amorcanaceae*, we have both species, also two of *Nyctanthes*, and one of *Aletris*, whilst of the eight species of *Alternanthera*, only three belong to us. The sum total of *Amorcanaceae* in New South Wales is only twenty-four, but the enormous number of sixty-six *Salicaceae* stands now recorded for our territory, and, in the progress of inland researches, it is to be anticipated that the number of *Salicaceae* will be increased. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get a full insight into the curious vegetation of the interior. The excellence of *Chenopodium auriculatum* (the "Fat Hen") of the interior, and the *Chenopodium* bushes, when used as spinach, is beyond praise; and such vegetables cannot be too highly estimated in those arid regions of the interior which afford so little nutriment to the traveller. This remark, indeed, is equally applicable to several plants of the *Amorcanaceae*, which order has next to be considered. Of that order there are 96 species, about one-half of which belong to the genus *Triplaris*, which, indeed, according to the views of Dr. F. von Mueller, is itself to be regarded as a mere section of *Triplaris*. *Triplaris* may be regarded as the largest genus in this order in New South Wales, 10 species of it being found for the most part in the barren inland parts of the colony. *Triplaris* and *Gomphrena* have not yet been observed in this part of Eastern Australia, although one or more species of these genera may perhaps yet be traced from Queensland to Central Australia to the North-western corner of New South Wales, which part of the colony, botanically considered, is very imperfectly explored. *Triplaris* is now referred by Dr. F. von Mueller to *Polypogon*, and may yet be found in New South Wales. Of the order of *Amorcanaceae*, we have both species, also two of *Nyctanthes*, and one of *Aletris*, whilst of the eight species of *Alternanthera*, only three belong to us. The sum total of *Amorcanaceae* in New South Wales is only twenty-four, but the enormous number of sixty-six *Salicaceae* stands now recorded for our territory, and, in the progress of inland researches, it is to be anticipated that the number of *Salicaceae* will be increased. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get a full insight into the curious vegetation of the interior. The excellence of *Chenopodium auriculatum* (the "Fat Hen") of the interior, and the *Chenopodium* bushes, when used as spinach, is beyond praise; and such vegetables cannot be too highly estimated in those arid regions of the interior which afford so little nutriment to the traveller. This remark, indeed, is equally applicable to several plants of the *Amorcanaceae*, which order has next to be considered. Of that order there are 96 species, about one-half of which belong to the genus *Triplaris*, which, indeed, according to the views of Dr. F. von Mueller, is itself to be regarded as a mere section of *Triplaris*. *Triplaris* may be regarded as the largest genus in this order in New South Wales, 10 species of it being found for the most part in the barren inland parts of the colony. *Triplaris* and *Gomphrena* have not yet been observed in this part of Eastern Australia, although one or more species of these genera may perhaps yet be traced from Queensland to Central Australia to the North-western corner of New South Wales, which part of the colony, botanically considered, is very imperfectly explored. *Triplaris* is now referred by Dr. F. von Mueller to *Polypogon*, and may yet be found in New South Wales. Of the order of *Amorcanaceae*, we have both species, also two of *Nyctanthes*, and one of *Aletris*, whilst of the eight species of *Alternanthera*, only three belong to us. The sum total of *Amorcanaceae* in New South Wales is only twenty-four, but the enormous number of sixty-six *Salicaceae* stands now recorded for our territory, and, in the progress of inland researches, it is to be anticipated that the number of *Salicaceae* will be increased. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get a full insight into the curious vegetation of the interior. The excellence of *Chenopodium auriculatum* (the "Fat Hen") of the interior, and the *Chenopodium* bushes, when used as spinach, is beyond praise; and such vegetables cannot be too highly estimated in those arid regions of the interior which afford so little nutriment to the traveller. This remark, indeed, is equally applicable to several plants of the *Amorcanaceae*, which order has next to be considered. Of that order there are 96 species, about one-half of which belong to the genus *Triplaris*, which, indeed, according to the views of Dr. F. von Mueller, is itself to be regarded as a mere section of *Triplaris*. *Triplaris* may be regarded as the largest genus in this order in New South Wales, 10 species of it being found for the most part in the barren inland parts of the colony. *Triplaris* and *Gomphrena* have not yet been observed in this part of Eastern Australia, although one or more species of these genera may perhaps yet be traced from Queensland to Central Australia to the North-western corner of New South Wales, which part of the colony, botanically considered, is very imperfectly explored. *Triplaris* is now referred by Dr. F. von Mueller to *Polypogon*, and may yet be found in New South Wales. Of the order of *Amorcanaceae*, we have both species, also two of *Nyctanthes*, and one of *Aletris*, whilst of the eight species of *Alternanthera*, only three belong to us. The sum total of *Amorcanaceae* in New South Wales is only twenty-four, but the enormous number of sixty-six *Salicaceae* stands now recorded for our territory, and, in the progress of inland researches, it is to be anticipated that the number of *Salicaceae* will be increased. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get a full insight into the curious vegetation of the interior. The excellence of *Chenopodium auriculatum* (the "Fat Hen") of the interior, and the *Chenopodium* bushes, when used as spinach, is beyond praise; and such vegetables cannot be too highly estimated in those arid regions of the interior which afford so little nutriment to the traveller. This remark, indeed, is equally applicable to several plants of the *Amorcanaceae*, which order has next to be considered. Of that order there are 96 species, about one-half of which belong to the genus *Triplaris*, which, indeed, according to the views of Dr. F. von Mueller, is itself to be regarded as a mere section of *Triplaris*. *Triplaris* may be regarded as the largest genus in this order in New South Wales, 10 species of it being found for the most part in the barren inland parts of the colony. *Triplaris* and *Gomphrena* have not yet been observed in this part of Eastern Australia, although one or more species of these genera may perhaps yet be traced from Queensland to Central Australia to the North-western corner of New South Wales, which part of the colony, botanically considered, is very imperfectly explored. *Triplaris* is now referred by Dr. F. von Mueller to *Polypogon*, and may yet be found in New South Wales. Of the order of *Amorcanaceae*, we have both species, also two of *Nyctanthes*, and one of *Aletris*, whilst of the eight species of *Alternanthera*, only three belong to us. The sum total of *Amorcanaceae* in New South Wales is only twenty-four, but the enormous number of sixty-six *Salicaceae* stands now recorded for our territory, and, in the progress of inland researches, it is to be anticipated that the number of *Salicaceae* will be increased. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation. The order of *Salicaceae* is now reviewed in a few paragraphs, which will be interesting to the practical gardener, but to the systematic botanist they present many features for investigation.

By the last mail, the proof-sheets of the two largest orders, *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, arrived in the colony. Many species belonging to the first order are regarded as new weeds, being common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; whilst of the latter, great numbers grow in dry, rocky, barren stations, or among thickets, on the borders of woods. Some of the species of both orders are used as poisons, and not a few have acquired a reputation for their medicinal properties. When Robert Brown, in his *Prodrum*, first published the *Flora Australiensis*, it was a very valuable investigator of our vegetation, recorded for *Salicaceae* 31 species, and for *Amorcanaceae* 27, omitting a few spurious species. The new array of species now exhibited by the present volume, is a very valuable addition to the flora of the colony, and gives 109 for the former, and 96 for the latter. The great importance of the *Salicaceae*, as affording a large share of the food for flocks in the desert districts, has long been appreciated by the colonists, and it is equally well known that this substance is a very wholesome one for sheep and cattle. Mr. Benthams adopts eleven species of *Rhaphis*, not less than eight of which occur in New South Wales, and are popularly termed "Saltbushes," twelve of *Chenopodium*, by including the genus *Rhithra*, according to the view of Dr. F. von Mueller, nearly all of which are indigenous in this colony; and three of *Dryandra*, to which the same writer now adds the N. Asiatic species, *Dryandra* *trifida*. One species of *Dryandra* occurs in the inland waters of New South Wales, and probably others may yet be discovered. Of the genus *Triplaris*, thirty species are enumerated, as Australian, one-half of which belong to this colony, and may be regarded amongst the most important fodder plants; of *Encyrtus*, five species, three of which are found in New South Wales; of *Salicaceae*, seven, the majority of which are introduced through the deserts of the interior, whilst six species of *Chenola* (which genus of South Africa is now proved to be identical with our *Chenopodium*), and one of *Boobien*, are found in this colony. It is worthy of notice, that *Boobien*, of which there is a solitary species, is restricted to West Australia. Of *Salicaceae*, there are six species, three of which belong to us; and of *Tharalea* four, only one of which is yet recorded from New South Wales, although in all probability it is to be found in the south-eastern part of the colony, where it is found to extend as far as Twofold Bay. *Amorcanaceae* numbers six species, three of which occur in New South Wales; whilst of *Curculionidae* and *Salicaceae*, there are many species, and some of them are indigenous near Port Jackson. It is rather remarkable that the woody species *S. arbuscula* has never yet been recorded by any one as occurring on the East Coast, though *S. indica* is common in our salt marshes. We have one species of *Salicaceae*, *S. kuhl*, which Mr. Benthams identified with *S. kuhl* of India. Before passing from the order of *Salicaceae*, it may be well to mention that Dr. F. von Mueller is very anxious to obtain specimens of several species, which may occur in the interior; and that station-holders, who have many opportunities of collecting these plants, may render important service by forwarding specimens to him for description. Ordinary collectors, who are not so frequently visited by the modest, but highly useful plants of this order, because they do not display so much brilliancy of colour and attractiveness of foliage as many of our flowering plants, will find it probable that in the great interior plains of Australia many new species remain yet to be discovered by the attentive observer. It will only be by united efforts, made at many stations through favourable seasons, and carried out before the species are destroyed by stock, that we shall be able to get

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auc-
tion, at the Rooms, **THIS DAY,**
July 20th, at 11 o'clock,
78 bags coffee.
Terms at sale.

Crimson flannels	Inverness capes
Sakony welsh ditto	Men's brown half-hose
6-8 and 7-8 cambric hand-kerchiefs	Ditto ditto, fancy stripe
Wool plinids	Tom thumb ties
4 bordered tweeds	Canadian felt hats.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

The above will be on view on MONDAY, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

and a
GOVERNMENT ROAD.
This block of property, immediately opposite Allen
Factory, is in the best part of Waverley, and is
worthy attention; the allotments have great depths, with
back entrances. By those who are looking for really good
freehold allotments, this sale should not be lost sight of.

have been expended on the run in improvements and fencing, all of which are in first-rate order, and the buyer in taking possession of the property will receive a crop of lambs free of charge, and also find the sheep with full fleeces ready to be shorn and sent to market.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

bearing S. 318 links; and on the S. by State
street, bearing S.W. 504 links to the point of com-
mencement, — save and except all mines and minerals
in and under the said land. Together with a
lumber-house and store thereon.

JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff

